

discharged by this pump.
vater is
ling the air and condensing
ur, as
the pump clearction water is
q through the

е r s h o W n ť h r o u g h S e a-W a t e r is ci r C u la t e

C O ol d. The injection wateriske ptincirculation by the difference of pressure between

thetopandbottomoftheairpumpB

Fig. 16.—Edwards Air-pump

. The Edwards Air - pump. - This type of pumpis c

o m $\begin{array}{c} m \\ o \\ nl \\ y \\ r \\ u \\ n \\ at \\ ahi \\ gh \\ s \\ pe \\ ed. \\ T \\ h \\ eb \\ u \\ ck \\ et \end{array}$, as shown in fig. 16, is with out valves, and as it desc endsthevacuumformedabovethebucketisasperfectasthetem-peraturewillalow.Whennear-

in gth ebotomofth estrok eth econical end ofth ebuck et strik esth ewater and gradually set sit in motion

0 u n d th е С u rv е d е n d of t h е p u m p b a rr el t h е v el 0 ci

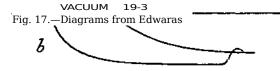
the

the

ports,

air

r



acquired being sufficient to impel the water through the ports in the barrel to the top side of the bucket. Also, as soon as these ports are uncovered on the down-stroke, air from the condenser rushes into the barrel, because the there vacuum is greater than that the in just before condenser the ports are opened. Before water the has time to fall down and through back run the the bucket ports has turned and re-covered

is

after

which

compressed

discharged through and valves, ter. The followed the head by the water. clearspace practically ance in the barrel filled with is water at the top of the stroke, and on the return downstroke there is very

little re-expansion.

Fig. 17 illustrates the character of the indicator diagrams obtained from